CDIAC Seminar: The Fundamentals of Debt Financing

The Role of the Underwriter: Structuring, Pricing and Underwriting Municipal Securities

September 20, 2007



Overview: The Role of the Underwriter

Intermediary between issuers and capital markets

Financing Plan

- Advise issuer on financing options
- Analyze alternatives
- Perform credit assessment and due diligence

Structuring

- Recommend optimal bond structure
- Review legal documentation and Official Statement
- Prepare credit presentations
- Analyze insurance bids

Pre-Marketing

- Identify and inform potential investors
- Set interest rates and prices
- Buy securities from issuer to resell to investors

Post-Closing

- Monitor credit
- Maintain secondary market liquidity in bonds
- Assist issuer with questions and follow up

Financing Plan Preparation

Understand Issuer's Objectives

- What kind of projects are planned? When are funds needed?
- What revenues are available?
- How much flexibility does the issuer need?

Investigate Legal and Policy Constraints

- What other debt or obligations are outstanding?
- What kind of debt can be issued?
- What are the policy considerations?

Evaluate Credit

- What is the likely credit rating for bonds?
- What are the prospects for bond insurance?

Analyze Financing Options

- How much debt can revenue support? Can any existing debt be refinanced?
- What structures are acceptable in current market conditions?
- What option provides the best balance of cost and flexibility?

Debt Structuring Considerations

Security Pledge

- Type of revenue pledge, one revenue stream or multiple
- Flow of funds and priority of claim relative to other obligations
- Collateral assets pledged, if relevant

Debt Service Structure

- Payment dates and amortization term
- Level, escalating or structured annual debt payments
- Capitalized interest

Reserve Funds

Cash funded or surety reserve

Additional Bonds Test

- Provides conditions for future bond issues with parity claim on revenues

Call Features

 Determines whether and when bonds can be retired prior to maturity and any early redemption penalty

Bond Ratings and Credit Enhancement

Rating Agencies

- Analyze credit quality of bonds and assign rating
- S&P, Moody's, Fitch

Non-Rated Bonds

- No rating sought
- Used for less than investment grade credits

Long Term Rating Categories

Moody's	S&P/Fitch	<u>Risk</u>	<u>Grade</u>	
Aaa	AAA	Highest quality		
Aa	AA	High quality	Investment	
Α	Α	Strong	HIVESHITEHL	
Baa	BBB	Medium Grade		
Ba, B	BB, B	Speculative		
Caa, Ca	CCC/CC/C	Highly Speculative	Junk	
С	D	Default		

Bond Insurance

- Guarantees repayment of bonds to investors
- Issuer pays up-front insurance premium
- Bonds are sold based on insurance company's rating rather than issuer's underlying rating
- Issuer benefits from lower interest rates

Current Bond Insurers Active in California

AAA Rated	<u>Others</u>
Ambac	ACA
Assured Guaranty	Radian
CIFG	
FGIC	
FSA	
MBIA	
XL	



Overview of U.S. Debt Markets

Issuers

- U.S. Treasury, Federal agencies
- Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac
- Private companies, non-profits
- State and local governments

Total Debt Outstanding

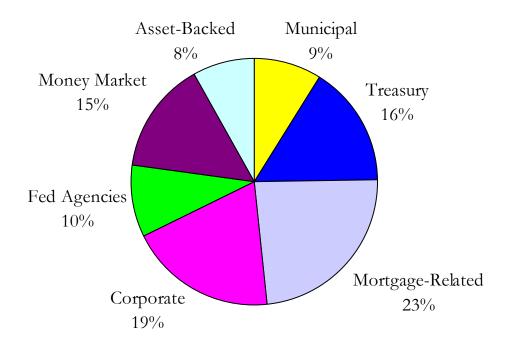
- \$28 trillion as of 2007 Q1
- − 16% in Treasury bonds
- 9% in municipal bonds

Average Daily Trading Volume

- \$969 trillion total
- 57% in Treasury bonds
- 31% in mortgage related debt
- 8% in Federal agency debt
- 3% in municipal bonds

Public and Private Debt in U.S. Markets

\$28 Trillion outstanding as of 2007 Q1



Source: Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association

Municipal Market Overview

Municipal Bonds

- Primary feature is tax-exemption
- Taxable municipals also issued

Municipal Market Size

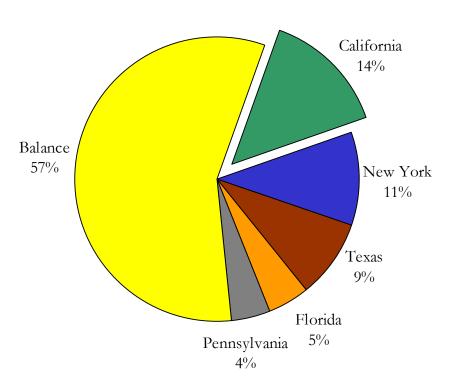
- \$2.5 trillion outstanding as of 2007 Q1
- \$387 billion issued in 2006
- \$24.4 billion average daily trading volume

California Municipal Market

- \$57 billion issued in 2005
- 14% of municipal market issuance

Municipal Market Issuance by State 2005

Total: \$406 Billion



Source: Thomson Financial

Who Buys Municipal Bonds?

Retail investors

- High net-worth individuals
- Often older, high tax bracket

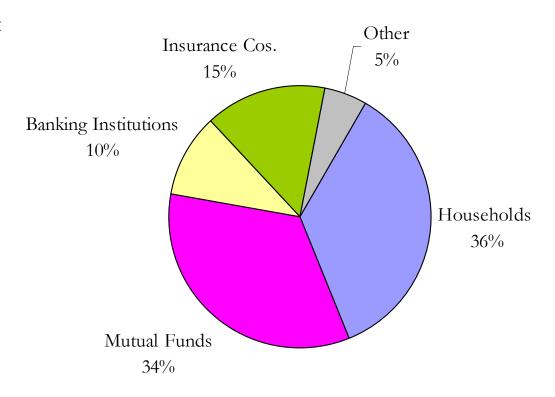
Institutional Investors

- Bond funds
- Investment advisors
- Commercial banks
- Bank trust departments
- Insurance companies
- Hedge funds

Primary benefits

- Diversification
- Stability
- Tax-free income

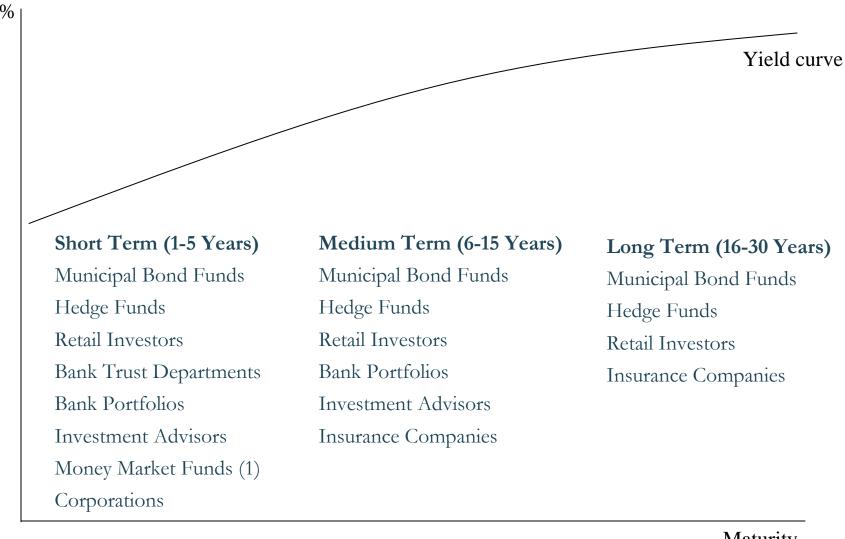
Holders of Municipal Bonds 2007 Q1, \$2.5 trillion outstanding



Source: Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association



Bond Buyers Vary by Maturity



Maturity

(1) Buyers of bonds maturing in thirteen months or less



How Bonds Are Sold

Negotiated Sale

- Underwriter is selected up front, involved in total financing process
- Recommends optimal bond structures, market timing
- Pre-markets bonds to investors

Competitive Sale

Bonds are auctioned to underwriter providing the lowest bid at a set time and place

Sole-managed or Syndicate

May use one underwriter or multiple firms working as a team

Private Placement

- Directly place debt with one or a few investors
- May be used for higher risk financings, not appropriate for public sale
- May be used for small financings to limit issuance costs

Marketing of a Bond Sale

Timely Pre-Marketing Efforts

- Prime market with early communications
- Thorough preliminary official statement
- Site tours for prospective investors

Appropriate Investor Suitability

- Identify investors suitable for amount of risk

Outreach to Retail Investors

- High net-worth individuals
- Target those most familiar with credits

Engage Institutional Buyers

 Size and type of financing will determine nature and extent of institutional interest



Interest Rate Basics

Interest rates

- Fixed rate bonds set at time of bond sale
- Variable rate bonds re-set periodically

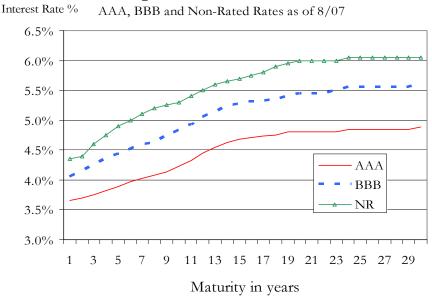
• Interest rates vary for many reasons

- Type of security pledged
- Level of risk, credit rating
- Time period for pay back
- Market supply & demand
- Comparative prices
- Taxable versus tax-exempt
- External factors like "Flight to Quality"

Yield Curve

- Compilation of interest rates paid for different maturities
- Varying investor interests
- Short term vs. long term rate

Comparative Interest Rates



Bond Pricing Basics

Maturity

- Date at which principal is repaid

Coupon

- Rate at which interest is paid, usually semiannually
- Fixed rate: set at time of pricing
- Variable rate: changes over time, may be reset daily, weekly, monthly...

Yield

- Market return
- Varies over time

Call Features

- Allow bonds to be retired before scheduled maturity
- Specify period of call protection and prepayment penalty

Bond Price

- Function of coupon, yield and maturity
- Price moves inversely to yield
 - Price ↑ Yield ↓

Par Bond

Discount Bond

Premium Bond

Historic Interest Rate Trends

Historic Relationship Between Long-Term and Short-Term Tax-Exempt Rates

Long-Term Tax-Exempt (RBI) vs. Short-Term Tax-Exempt (BMA)

Municipal Bond Yields

Weekly Periods from January 2, 1997 to August 23, 2007



Pre-Pricing and Pricing

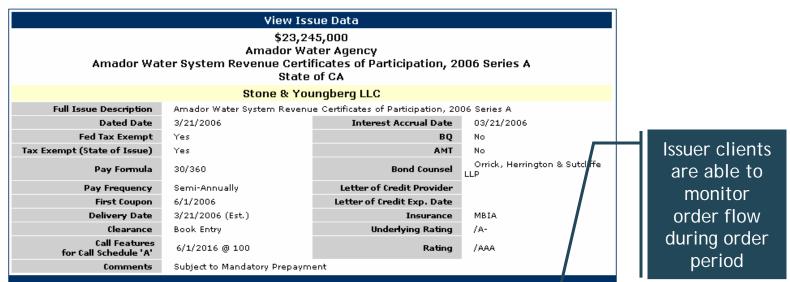
Pre-pricing

- Typically the afternoon before the pricing
- Underwriter evaluates market conditions and market tone
- Compares proposed financing to other comparable bond sales in market
- Proposes interest rates and maturity structure to appeal to the most investors

Pricing

- Order period typically runs from early to mid-morning
- Coordinates with sales force to solicit orders from prospective investors
- Determines whether prices match supply with demand at end of order period
- May adjust interest rates and prices up or down
- Underwriter and issuer execute a Purchase Contract
- Purchase contract locks in interest rates, prices and principal amounts, transfers market risk on unsold inventory to Underwriter

Pricing Order Monitor Screen



			Order S	ummary			
MATURITY	PAR	CPN	YLD	ORDER COUNT	TOTAL ORDERS	DVER- SUBSCRIBED by	BALANCE (\$000's)
6/1/2009	275	4.000	3.350	1	150	0 x	125
6/1/2010	470	4.000	3.450	3	510	1.09 x	-40
6/1/2011	485	4.000	3.520	1	25	0 x	460
6/1/2012	505	4.000	3.620	1	25	0 x	480
6/1/2013	525	4.000	3.700	1	490	0 x	35
6/1/2014	550	4.000	3.770	1	130	0 x	420
6/1/2015	570	4.000	3.850	1	50	0 x	520
6/1/2016	590	4.000	3.950	1	125	0 x	465
6/1/2017	615	4.000	4.020	0	0	0 x	615
6/1/2018	640	4.000	4.080	0	0	0 x	640
6/1/2019	665	4.000	4.150	0	0	0 x	665
6/1/2020	695	4.000	4.200	0	0	0 x	695
6/1/2021	720	4.125	4.270	0	0	0 x	720
6/1/2022	750	4.200	4.320	0	0	0 x	750
6/1/2023	780	4.125	4.370	0	0	0 x	780
6/1/2027	3,505	5.000	4.480	1	2,500	0 x	1,005
6/1/2032	5,465	5.000	4.580	2	10,930	2.00×	-5,465
6/1/2036	5,440	5.000	4.620	4	21,760	4.00 ×	-16,320
Totals	23,245			17	36,695		8,375

Sample Sources & Uses

Sources

- Par Amount
- Plus Original Issue Premium
- Minus Original Issue Discount
- Funds on hand (for a refunding)

<u>Uses</u>

- Project fund
- Refunding escrow (for a refunding)
- Debt service reserve fund
- Capitalized interest (optional)
- Bond insurance premium (if applicable)
- Costs of issuance
 - Financing team fees, underwriting discount, printing cost, rating agency fees, and other reimbursable costs

Sources	
Par Amount	\$ 25,000,000.00
Net Original Issue Discount	(254,614.60)
	\$ 24,745,385.40
<u>Uses</u>	
Project Fund	22,222,885.40
Debt Service Reserve Fund	1,782,500.00
Bond Insurance	240,000.00
Cost of Issuance & UW Discount	500,000.00
	\$ 24,745,385.40

Closing and Post-Closing

Pre-Closing

- Typically two weeks after the pricing
- Final Official Statement is delivered to investors
- Legal documentation is finalized and executed

Closing

Underwriter delivers proceeds in exchange for bonds

Post-Closing

- Underwriter maintains secondary market liquidity in bonds
- Monitors credit and addresses investor questions
- Assists issuer with follow up questions